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phenomenal industrial awakening during the period studied should be considered, and this the author seems to neglect. Here he might shift his ground a trifle and say, "if insurance paternalism, as its enemies assert, leans in the direction of a slothful content (the future being cared for), it does not press sufficiently heavy to prevent the present era of industrial prosperity, and it has not proven to be as bad as some have prophesied." But to say that "it was the cause of the industrial awakening"—not even Dr. Ayres would go that far. And that the industrial growth has been a factor in all the phenomena enumerated he would probably agree.

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*Domestic Service.* By LUCY MAYNARD SALMON. Second edition. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1901. Pp. xv+358, 8vo.

THE first edition of Miss Salmon's book appeared in 1897 and was reviewed in this JOURNAL (Vol. III, p. 114). The second edition differs from the first only by an enlarged bibliography and by the addition of a chapter devoted to the conditions of domestic service in Europe, based, not on information obtained through a systematic inquiry in the form of schedules and questionnaires submitted to employers, employés, etc., as in the portion of the volume in which American conditions are discussed, but on that obtained by the much more difficult method of individual inquiry, "made in season and out of season, at different times during the last ten years, of heads of households and housekeepers in England, France, Germany, and Italy."

The author finds that, contrary to the common opinion on the subject, while different countries have their own peculiar problems to meet, which vary in detail as do the problems arising in different sections of America, the differences in the conditions of domestic service in America and in Europe are those of degree rather than of principle, and tend to disappear as social and political conditions become more alike. The problem, there as here, is one affected by the deep and hidden forces manifesting themselves only in change of social and political conditions and ideals, and also by such external and obvious causes as differences in the national style of architecture, variations in habit, such as the use and non-use of ice, or the presence or absence of uniform heating systems, and the like. And there, as here, the

influence is felt of such causes as the preference on the part of women for factory and shop and hotel life, because of the larger freedom, more specialized work, and better social position which it affords.

As to wages, the author finds, too, that the difference between the situation abroad and in this country is not so great as is usually imagined. Larger nominal wages are paid here than there, but the difference is lessened by the gifts in money, clothes, *pour-boires*, etc., which are so assured by custom in Europe as to be practically a part of the wage-contract.

In the methods employed abroad the author finds little which could be helpfully adopted here, except perhaps the German "service book," in which she discovers many advantages. The governmental control implied by its use is too foreign, however, to our usages to make its adoption conceivable.

There is reason for congratulation that in this country the problem has been deemed "worthy of historical study and scientific investigation, and so has been raised to a higher plane than it occupies in Europe," a claim which rests for its substantiation largely on the two editions of Miss Salmon's book.

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S. P. BRECKINRIDGE.

*The German and Swiss Settlements of Colonial Pennsylvania.* By OSCAR KUHN. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

THIS book is somewhat in line with several recent attempts to trace the various race elements contributing to the formation of the American people. Emigrants came from Germany and Switzerland to nearly every one of the English-speaking colonies; but in Pennsylvania alone they have remained largely as a separate people, constituting what are commonly known as the "Pennsylvania Dutch."

In four essays the author treats of the religion, education, language, and customs of these peculiar people. He aims at a general sketch rather than a consecutive or intensive study, depending largely upon such investigators as Sachse, Brumbaugh, Pennypacker, Knapp, Rupp, and Rush. But he has supplemented them by quotations from letters and documents which lend not only an animated but a trustworthy air to the whole. Two introductory chapters describe the sad results of the Thirty Years' War in Germany, the first cause of migration, and the difficulties and perils attending the ocean voyages.

Many deductions bring the account down to the present day. The result is a readable book, but leaving the impression that the author